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HOUSEHOLDS OF THE ROMAN URBAN ÉLITE IN *AQUINCUM* – VILLA OF THE WHITE STORKS (FOLYAMŰR STREET 14-16, BUDAPEST, HUNGARY). IMPORTED AND LOCAL POTTERY

A decorated Roman luxurious building complex with mosaics and frescoes was excavated opposite the Governor's palace, in the canabae legionis of Aquincum, in the modern Folyaműr street (Budapest). The aim was to analyse the finds of these nearly 40 years old excavations and draw a more complex picture on the every-day life of the Roman provincial high class in Aquincum. In this paper we would like to publish the most important features of samian ware, amphorae, 'rätische Ware', 'Pannonische Glanztonware', lamps and coarse ware were in use in the three distinctive period of this site, from the last third of the 1st to the middle of the 3rd century AD.

Pannonia – Aquincum – imported pottery – local pottery

1. The Site

Remains of a luxurious building complex dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD have been found and excavated in several campaigns between 1974 and 1981, in the area of today Folyaműr street in Budapest (Parragi 1991; Szirmai 2008). The area was in the north-eastern part of the canabae legionis of Aquincum, opposite to the site of the Governor's Palace. Modern cellars and several public utilities restricted the excavation site (fig. 1, 1-2).

A V-shaped ditch (*fossa*) and postholes came to light under the south-eastern part of the main building of the complex, which could be interpreted, according to the archaeologist "the shorter section of a northeast-southwest oriented ditch of an early earth-timber fort was found, which was filled in the beginning of the second century" (Szirmai 1984:464). Consequently, we may assume that a military strong point was built in this area – preceding the erection of a luxurious building – in the last third of the 1st century. This fort could have been operated only for a short time and the *fossa* was filled at the very beginning of the 2nd century AD, based on the pottery date recovered there.

Three main construction periods of the building complex could be detected (fig. 1, 2-3):

1. First half of the 2nd century AD. The rooms nos. 13-20. were decorated with wall paintings, the peristyle (no. 10) and a southern room (no. 4) were in use as well.

2. Second half of the 2nd-beginning of the 3rd century AD. A probable bath complex (nos. 1-3.) was added to the building. It is not sure if the rooms found on the northern side of the building (nos. 21-25) were the part of this luxurious complex or belonged to another one. The walls of the renovated building were re-painted and room no. 16 was richly decorated with stucco ornaments (like plants, figurative and architectural

elements). In room no. 19, remains of a fresco with coloured marble-imitation were found. In room no. 20 white painted panels with stork – and garland – motifs were found on the walls in situ. Mosaics with figurative and geometric patterns covered the rooms and corridors in that period, and the 8x8 m stone covered peristyle, perhaps surrounded by columns, was extended southward (no. 10).

3. Some reconstruction work were carried out in the 3rd century AD, which affected the peristyle, the main corridor and the bath complex. This building was destroyed around 260 AD. Later, in the 4th-5th century AD, graves were dug among the ruins.

Originally, this northern part of the canabae legionis was a representative quarter of the provincial administration of Pannonia (fig. 1). The vicinity of the governor's palace, the stucco decorated building of the praetorium in the Laktanya street (Kaba 1955), and the remains of other luxurious urban villas (like the so-called Villa of Hercules) (Wellner 1969; Menchelli et al. 2008) suggest that these real estates could have been the properties of the urban and provincial upper-class.

2. Amphorae

Amphorae presented 3% of the pottery finds from the villa (*vide infra* fig. 14). 54 pieces could be grouped to 18 types. Thanks to the relatively precise dating of the amphora types and to the previous research of the finds from Pannonian sites (Magyar-Hárshegyi 2016a), it was possible to make groups according to the periodisation of the site (Magyar-Hárshegyi 2016b: T.1-6).

Some of the amphorae arrived in the period of the auxiliary fort, in the 1st century AD: like Dressel 28 from Baetica

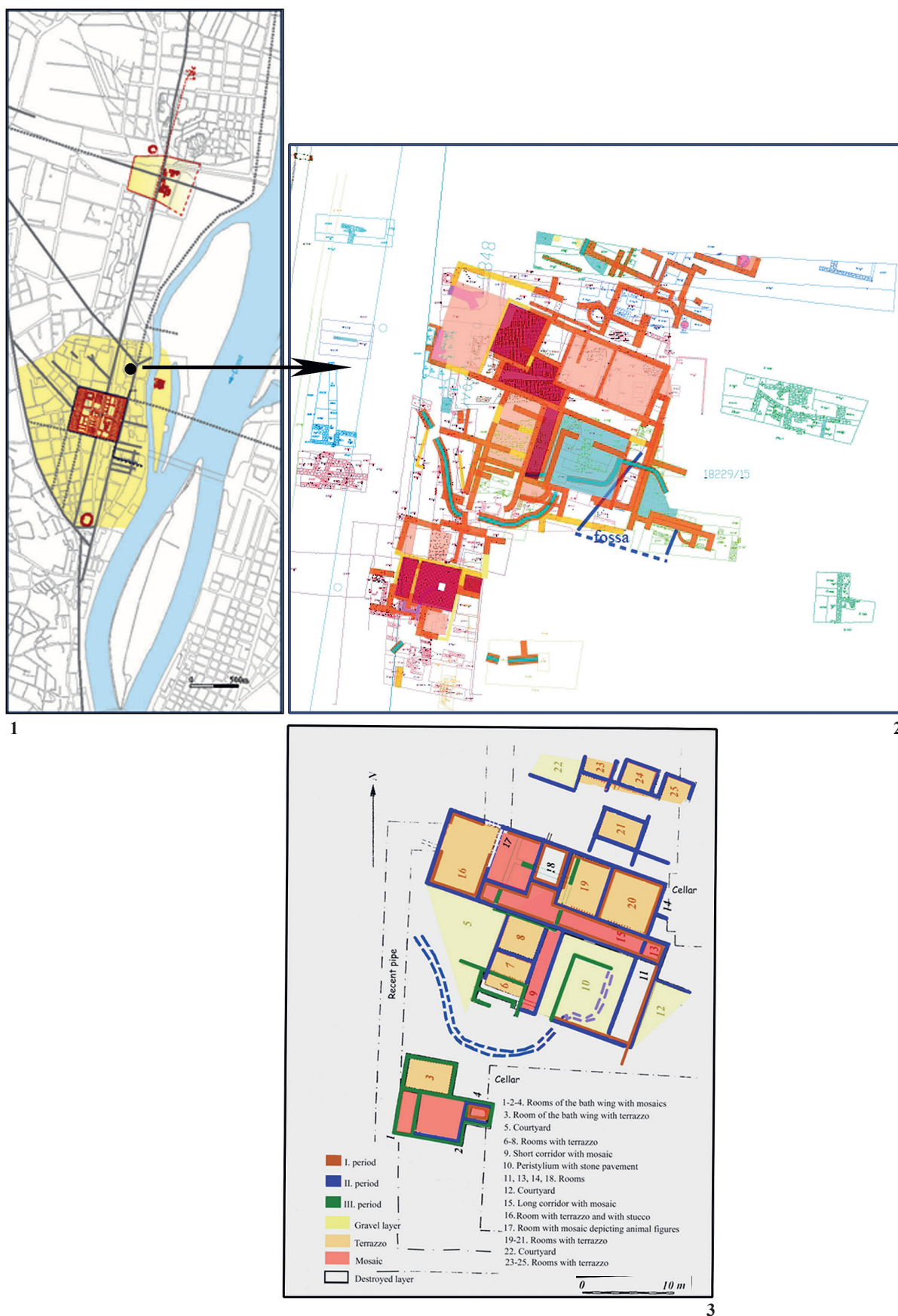


Fig. 1. 1. Map of *Aquincum* with the excavated site of the luxurious building complex in the Folyamőr street (K. Kolozsvári and P. Magyar-Hárshegyi); 2. Detail of the excavated site with the remains of the luxurious building complex (T. Kovács and P. Magyar-Hárshegyi); 3. Plan of the luxurious building complex in the 3rd c. AD. (K. Kolozsvári, A. Verebes and K. Szirmai).

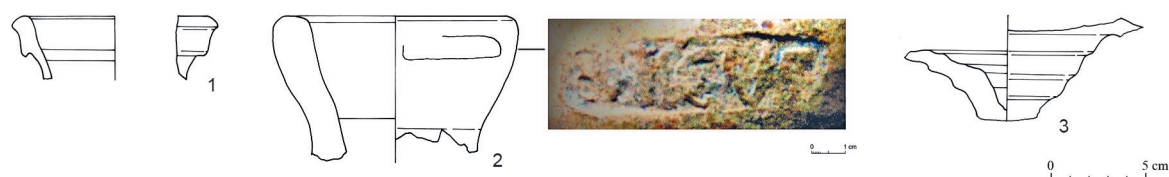


Fig. 2. 1. Dressel 28 amphora fragment dated to period of the auxiliary fort (BTM 98.36.2256); 2. Dressel 6B amphora fragment with stamp (BTM 98.36.2146); 3. Kingsholm 117(?) amphora fragment from the southern part of the building complex (BTM 98.36.2951) (drawings P. Magyar-Hárshegyi).

(García Vargas 2010: 558) (**fig. 2, 1**), Dressel 2-4 (Bezaczký 2013: 58, 130), Rhodian and Pompei 38 type, mainly used for transporting wine (Bezaczký 2013: 38-44), Dressel 6B used for olive oil (Carre 1985: 223), Beltrán IIA for fish-based product (García Vargas, Martín-Arroyo and Lagóstena Barrios 2016) and Schörgendorfer 558B amphora used for olives (Pesavento Mattioli 2008, 342-344).

More or less the same products were ordered by the owner/owners of the 2nd century building (Dressel 2-4, Rhodian, Dressel 6B and Schörgendorfer 558) with the addition of wine in Gauloise 4 amphora (Laubenheimer 1985: 399-403; Laubenheimer 2004, 163-166), fish-based products in Aquincum 78 (Auriemma and Pesavento Mattioli 2009; Magyar-Hárshegyi 2016b: fig. 2.7) and Beltrán IIB amphorae (García Vargas, Bernal Casasola, and Díaz Rodríguez 2016). A Dressel 6B rim fragment with a very rubbed stamp should be noted here, probably a name of a *vilicus* (EVT(H?)YCVS) can be read on it (**fig. 2, 2**). The fabric of this piece resembles the ones produced on the Istrian peninsula.

After the Marcomannic wars, a change in the origin of imported goods could be seen not only in the case of Aquincum, but on other Pannonian sites as well: from the second third of the 2nd century AD new types could be distinguished: Kapitän II (Panella 1973: 599), Kapitän II similis (Martin 2000: 430; Böttger 1992: 342-344; Zemer 1978: 70), MR3 amphorae (Bezaczký 2013: 65-71), Dressel 24/Zeest 90 (Dyczek 2001: 173-194, Quiri 2015: 164-165), Kingsholm 117 (De Caprariis, Fiorini and Palombi 1988: 306-307; Maz-zochin 2013: 75) (**fig. 2, 3**) and a fragment of an amphora of most probably North African origin can be mentioned here.

Some amphorae from the Folyamór street excavations were found outside the luxurious building or were sporadic finds (**tab. 1**) Among these, more types also could be detected: Forlimpopoli C (Aldini 1978: 238, fig.2), Bónis XXXI/5 (Bónis 1942: 232), Gauloise 5 (Laubenheimer 1985: 390), Camulodunum 176 (Robinson 1959: 95), Camulodunum 189 (Carreras-Monfort and Williams 2002), Šelov C (Abadie-Reynal 1999: 255-256), Dressel 20 (Berni and García Vargas 2016) and LR 3 (Bezaczký 2013: 164-167).

3. Samian ware (*Terra sigillata*)

The 404 Samian Ware pieces revealed during the excavations of the luxurious building complex contribute significantly to the suggested dating of the periods of the site. 865 pieces

Amphora types	Finds from the luxurious building (nr. fragments)	Finds from the site, outside the building (nr. fragments)	Total (nr. fragments)
Dressel 2-4	1	3	4
Rhodian	6	3	9
Pompei 38	1		1
Gauloise 4	1		1
Dressel 6B	6	7	13
Schörgendorfer 558	4	2	6
Aquincum 78	1	1	2
Beltrán IIA	2		2
Beltrán IIB	1	1	2
Kapitän II	7	14	21
Kapitän II similis	2	2	4
MR 3	1	2	3
Dressel 24	2	5	7
Kingsholm 117	1	1	2
Bojović 549/554	2	8	10
North-African ?	1		1
Forlimpopoli C		1	1
Bónis 31/5		3	3
Gauloise 5		2	2
Camulodunum 176		1	1
Camulodunum 189		2	2
Šelov C		1	1
LR 3		3	3
not. id.	3	8	11

Table 1. Amphora finds from the Folyamór street 14-16 site excavations (number of fragments).

of *terra sigillata* fragments were found all together in the course of the excavations carried out in the Folyamór Street in Óbuda. Most of these pieces are real curiosities that enrich our knowledge about the commercial relationships, as well as the direction and intensity of the import trended towards *Aquincum*. Only six Samian pieces from the site can be related to various Italian workshops (**fig. 3, 1-2**). Among them two are so-called Late Italian *terra sigillata* bowls (Medri 1992) with relief decoration of the form Drag. 29/37. Although their form and decoration correspond to the wares of the production centres of Pisa (Via S. Stefano, Isola di

Migliarino) (Menchelli and Vaggioli 1988; Cherubini and Del Rio 1995; Menchelli 1995; Menchelli 1997), their fabric is different. It can be presumed that they are North Etrurian products; such pieces have already been found in the canabae of *Aquincum* (Gabler 2002: 296) as well as in the nearby settlement of Budaörs (Gabler 2012a: 412, Abb.1, 1). This pottery is very frequent in Italy, which alone may disprove that these Samian ware could have been produced only in Pisa. Previously, we have published the relief-decorated pieces of the Etrurian Ware found in Pannonia (Carnuntum, Brigetio, Savaria, Magyarszerdahely); together with the dis-

tribution of the workshops in *Dalmatia*, *Moesia* and *Dacia* (*Sarmizegetusa*) (Gabler 2001) (fig. 4). The production of this type of pottery began in the 80's and 90's of the 1st century AD. Its Italian distribution can be tracked until the Antonine time. Even so the pieces from the Danube region can be dated to the age of Domitian, or at most to the time of Trajan's reign (Gabler 1996). Later their trade was hindered by South Gaulish samian ware.

Another *terra sigillata* tardo-italica is a cup Consp. 34.2, a product of one of the late Po Valley workshops. Their production can be certified in Northern and Central Italian

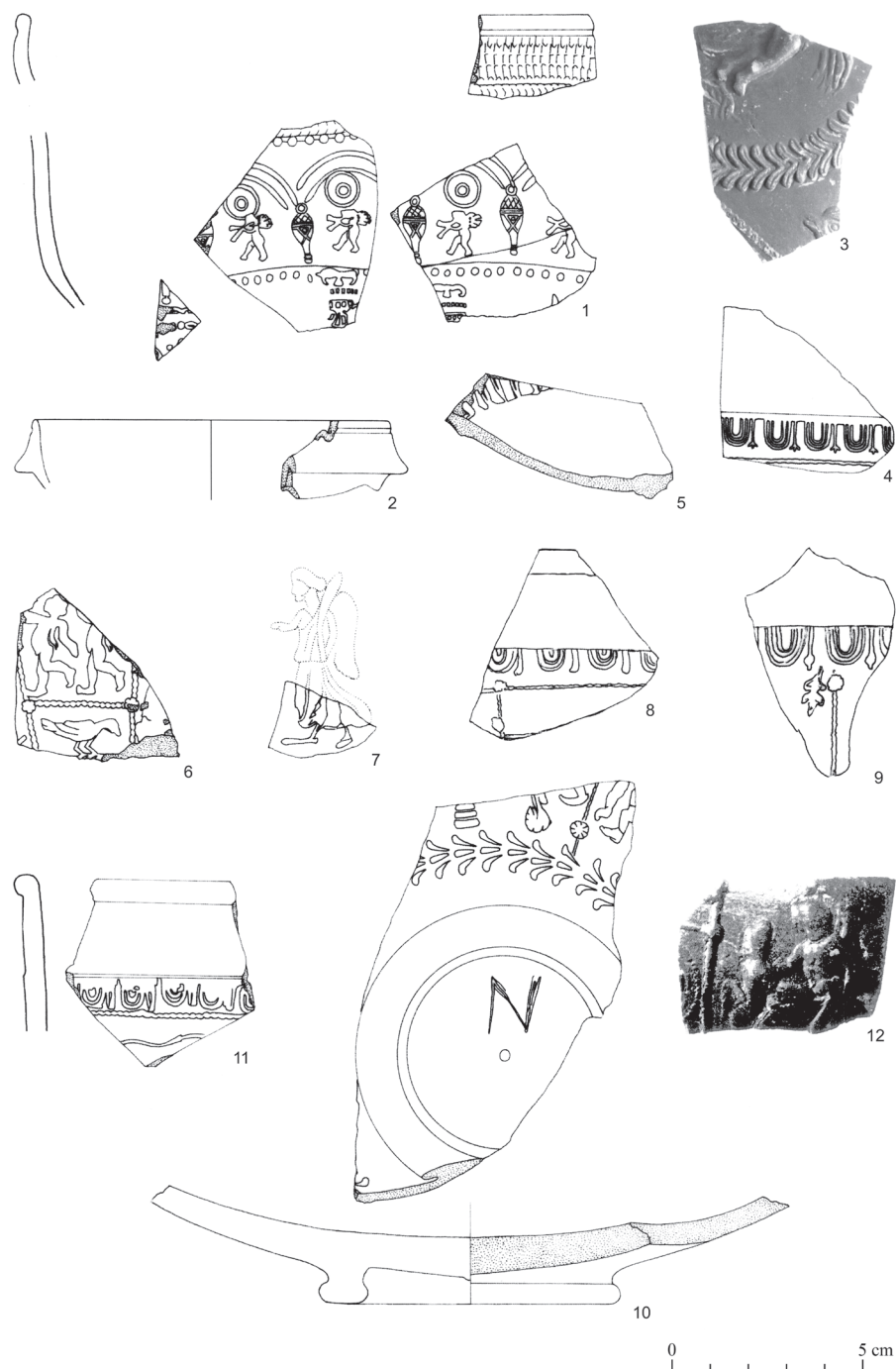


Fig. 3. Samian ware from the Folyamőr street excavations. 1-2. Italian; 3-12. South-Gaulish (Drawings by Zs. Ba).

workshops even in the first quarter of the 2nd century AD (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1977: 131; Cagnana 1994: 109). The Flavian, Northern Etrurian and Northern Italian ware can be linked to one of the *ala* forts of Óbuda, together with the other Po Valley *terra sigillata* that can be found in Óbuda (Póczy et al. 1986: 398). It is possible that the pieces from the Folyamőr Street belonged to the finds of one of these forts. The Po Valley pieces revealed in the Laktanya Street,

on the Flórián Square, at the corner of Föld Street and Vörösvári Street (Gabler 1991: 139), at the corner of Lajos Street-Nagyszombat Street-Bokor Street and Galagonya Street (Lebegyev and Márton 2003: 159, Nr.1), as well as in the southern part of the *canabae* of *Aquincum* (Vámos 2002: 35, Nr. 65-67) can be probably related to one of the settlement features belonging to the vicus of the *ala* fort built in AD 73 (fig. 5).

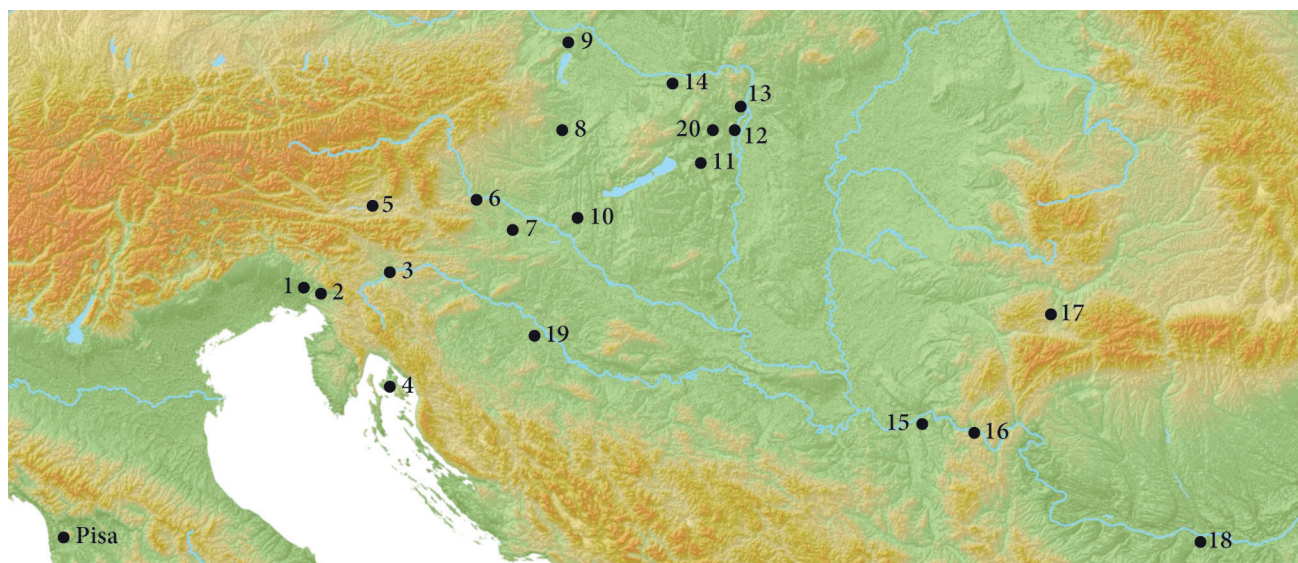


Fig. 4. Distribution of the Late Italian *terra sigillata* in the middle Danubian provinces. 1. Aquileia, 2. Aurisina, 3. Emona, 4. Krk-Veglia, 5. Virunum, 6. Flavia Solva, 7. Poetovio, 8. Savaria, 9. Carnuntum, 10. Magyarszerdahely, 11. Gorsium, 12. Albertfalva, 13. Aquincum, 14. Brigetio, 15. Kurvingrad, 16. Margum, 17. Sarmizegetusa, 18. Oescus, 19. Siscia, 20. Budaörs (after Gabler 2001: 52, Fig. 1).

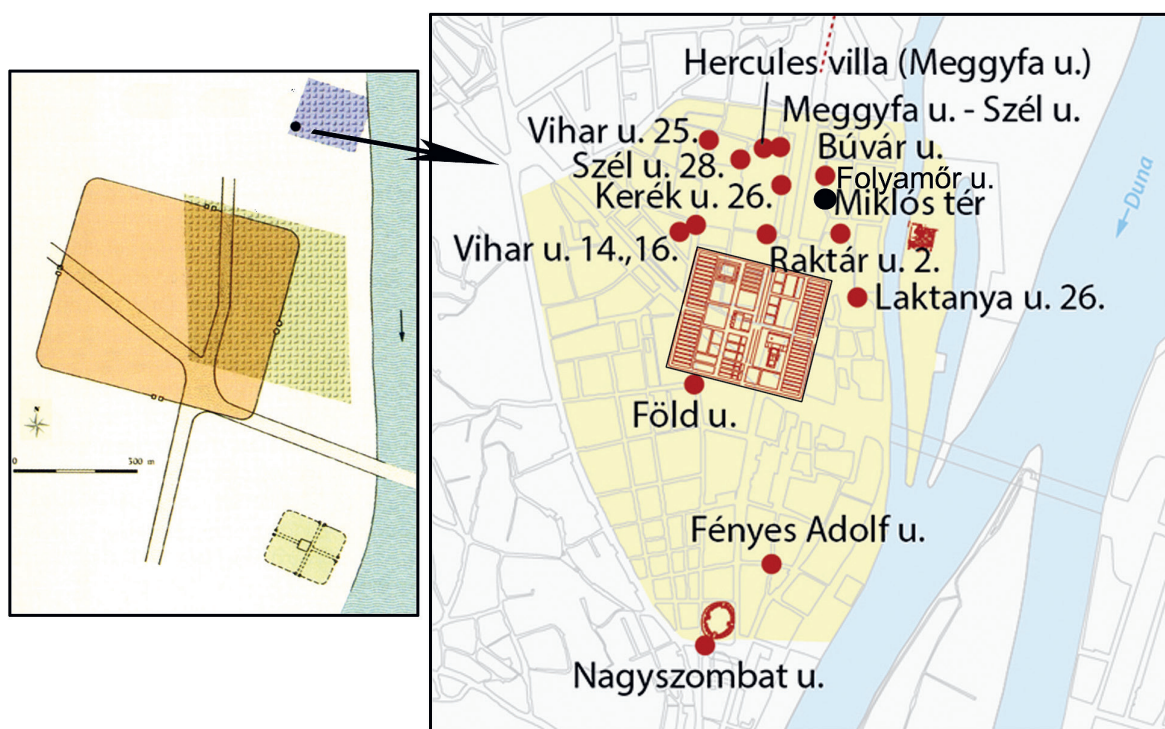


Fig. 5. Italian *terra sigillata* in the area of the Flavian forts with the site of the Folyamőr street excavations (K. Kolozsvári).

Another Italian piece can be classified as the well-known type Consp. 39/43 of the so-called tardo-padana form group B (Zabehlicky-Scheffenecker 1992: 442, Abb. 16). This common ware probably arrived to *Aquincum* from the 80's or 90's of the 1st century AD, and it can be recorded until the age of Trajan.

The proportion of the South Gaulish samian ware is also small among the finds; it is only 5%. The pieces with relief decoration are forms Drag. 37 and Drag. 30. One piece of a Drag. 29 bowl (*panna*) produced until around 85-90 AD can also be found among the Samian ware of the Folyamőr Street. Among the plain *sigillata* the plates of Drag. 18 are in the largest number, while cups in forms Drag. 27 and Drag. 36 barely occurred. All the South Gaulish Samian ware date to the 90's AD or to the subsequent period. This confirms that

demand increased significantly due to the construction of the permanent legionary fortress of *Aquincum* of the *Legio II Adiutrix*, thus by placing the legion here in AD 89 (Lőrincz 1978). According to K. Strobel (1987: 83) another reason for the growth of purchasing power may have been the increase of the soldier's pay in AD 84. More than half of the finds originates from the production centre of La Graufesenque. The decorated bowls can be attributed to the circle of *Germanus iii* (Mees 1995: 79), *Mercator*, *M. Crestio* or *Masculus* (Vernhet 1981: 32; Mees 1995: 96) (fig. 3), and only a few of them is Banasac ware. This workshop exported to the Danubian provinces from 110 AD, and its products could have been on the market until around AD 140 (Zanier 1992: 119). However, based on the finds of certain grave assemblages (Seebruck) (Fasold 1993: 41) and villas (Stutheim) (Roth Rubi 1986: 23, 74)

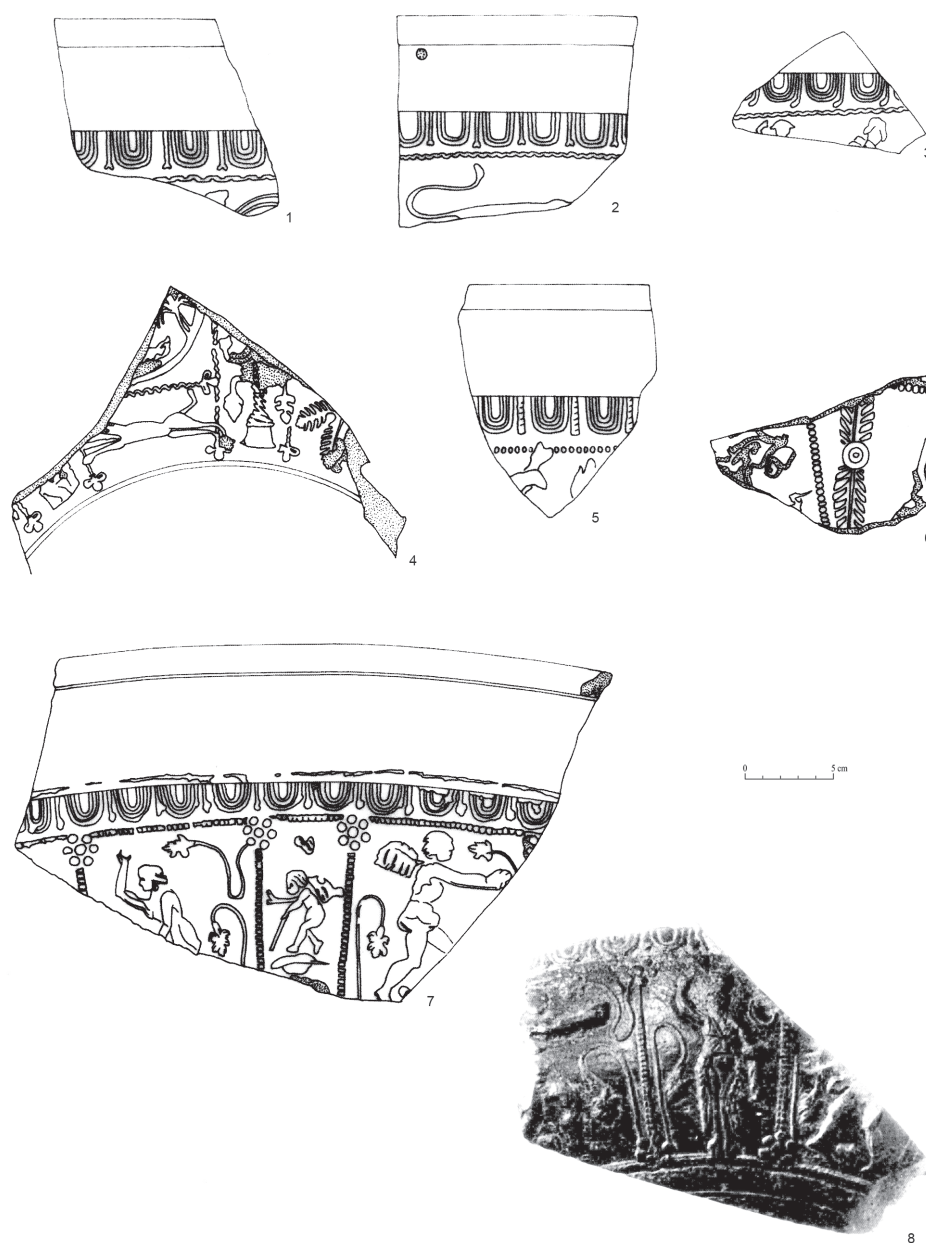


Fig. 6. Samian ware from the luxurious building complex. 1-6. Samian ware from Central Gaulish workshops and 7-8. Samian ware from East Gaulish workshops (Drawings by Zs. Ba).

a later export from Banassac can also be considered. Banassac ware attributed to the circle of *Natalis* and *Germanus* vi-viii can be recognized among the finds of the Folyamőr Street (Mees 1995: 85, 110); the amount of the latter one is also significant in Juvavum (Karnitsch 1970: Taf. 24, 6-10, Taf. 25, 1-13, Taf. 26, 1-9, Taf. 27, 1-3; Kaltenberger 1995: Taf. 4, 1).

20,2% of the Samian ware can be associated with Central Gaulish workshops. Relief-decorated and plain vessels occur in the same proportion (the latter one includes cups Drag. 27, Drag. 33, plates Drag. 36, Drag. 38, Drag. 18/31 and Drag. 42). The earliest among the decorated Samian can be attributed to *Butrio*'s workshop (Stanfield et al. 1990: 113). Although the appearance of the Central Gaulish ware dates to the Hadrian's time, it occurred in a very small amount even in the second and third decades of the 2nd century. Similarly, to

other find places of Pannonia, the Antonine ware of the potters of Lezoux can be found in the southern part of the canabae of Aquincum in a much greater number (Vámos 2002: nr. 113-130). *Cinnamus*' production reached almost every part of Pannonia; 170 pieces of this workshop are recorded from Vindobona alone, and more than 90 bowls attributed to this officina were published from Carnuntum (Gabler 2008: 186). Nearly 400 *Cinnamus* bowls are recorded from the province. The *Paternus* ii pottery is much less than this. Both the *Cinnamus* and the *Paternus* ii wares are frequent in the layers related to the Marcomannic Wars, between AD 166 and 180 (Faber 1994: 184, Gabler 2017: 31) (fig. 6).

Among the finds two pieces can be assigned to the Alsatian workshops of Dinsheim-Heiligenberg. Both could be produced in the officina of *Janu(ariu)s* (Forrer 1911; Hatt 1964).

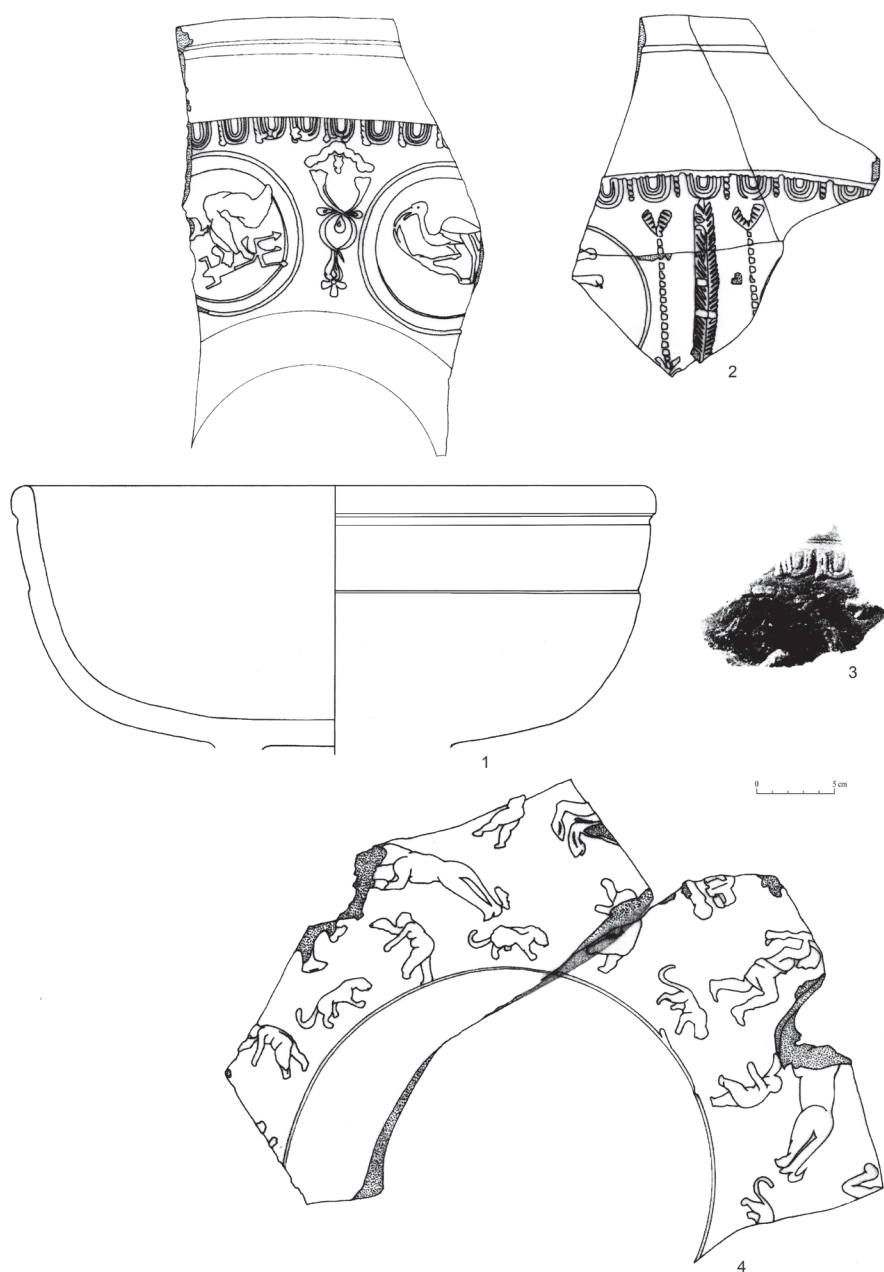


Fig. 7. Rheinabern Samian ware from the luxurious building complex (Drawings by Zs. Ba).

In Pannonia, his ware can only be found in the sites along the ripa Danuvii (Vindobona, Carnuntum, Brigetio and Aquincum) (Weber-Hiden 1996: Taf. 79, 6-13; Gabler 1987). Still, the number of pieces from Heiligenberg is the highest among the Alsatian manufactories. The workshop of Ittenweiler is only represented by one piece in the luxury building of the Folyamör Street.

Just like most of the Pannonian find places, our material also consists of Rheinzabern ware in the greatest number (fig. 7). We could identify altogether 527 Rhenish *sigillata*, which means 62% of the finds. A third of the pottery is decorated, and the plain ware is represented by 15 different forms: Drag. 32 and Drag. 31 plates are the most frequent, while Drag. 33 cups occurred in the third of their number and Drag. 54 form vessels (olla) are in the sixth of their number. Only some workshops producing in the time before the Marcomannic Wars are represented in our material; the earliest among them is the ware of *Janu(ariu)s* i dating to the third quarter of the 2nd century. Moreover, the pottery of *Cobnertus* iii (Mees 2002: 329; Biegert, Lauber and Kortüm 1995: 551), *Cerialis* iv and *Reginus* i can be counted among the early products (Mees 2002: 325, 331). The number of the bowls that can be attributed to late Antonine-Severan potters is more than quadruple of the number of the early group (fig. 8). This includes the series of *Primitivus* i, of which 85 decorated pieces are recorded from Pannonia (Scholz 2002/2003: 42), the ware of *Belsus* ii and *Julius* i (fig. 7). Based on the mass distribution of the *Janu* ii ware in the Danube region, A. Mees (2002: 326) supposed that this workshop could have operated during the middle period of the Rhenish manufactory, roughly between AD 180 and 220/230, and not in the middle third of the 3rd century, as earlier suggested.

Its pottery can also be found within later contexts, such as in Ladenburg, or the 5th cellar find of Pocking (Kellner 1960). Bowls may have been formed from the moulds of *Januarius* i even in the middle of the 3rd century; however, it is also possible that two potters of the same name worked in Rheinzabern at different times (Gimber 2006: 375; Ruprechtsberger 1974: 23-28). The latest Rhenish pottery can be attributed to *Victor* i series, which can be dated to a late period of the production centre (Mees 2002: 357; Kortüm 1998: 48) both according to the typology of Bernhard and the formula of Jaccard (arXiv 1612. 02696), to the period between the second and fourth decade of the 3rd century.

52 pieces of Westerndorf Samian ware came to light in the building complex of the Folyamör Street, thus 6% of the finds can be related to this production centre (fig. 9). Apart from two exceptions, all pieces with relief decoration represent the form Drag. 37. Two thirds of the identified decorated pottery can be assigned to *Helenius*, and a third to *Comitalis*. The *Comitalis* group could begin the production in the manufactory of Westerndorf after AD. 175 (Christlein et al. 1976: 78). The production centre of Westerndorf supplemented the import of Rheinzabern; the prosperity of the Severan time in Pannonia provided a strong market for the products of both manufactories (Leleković 2007: 54; Gabler 2012b: 122). The Rhenish ware arrived in Aquincum in the first third of the 3rd century too, which also proves the economic recovery of the Severan Age, also affecting the major cities of Pannonia.

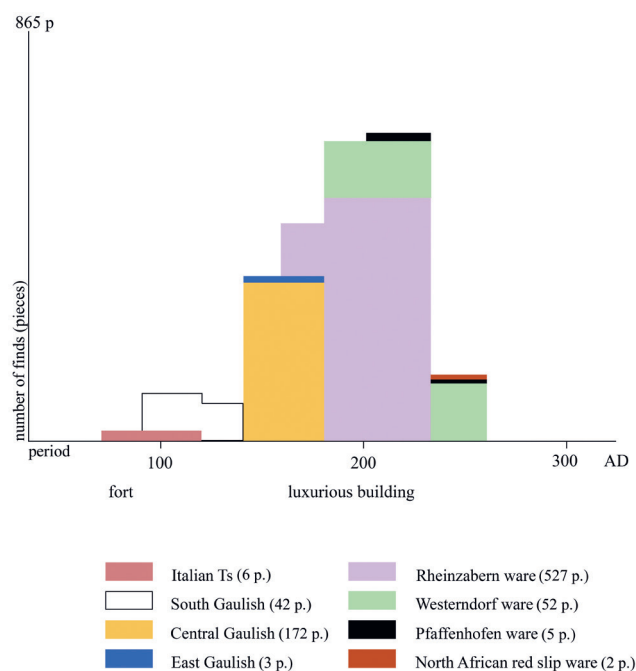


Fig. 8. Proportion of the Samian ware from the different workshops in the Folyamör street 14-16.

In the here presented material only 5 pieces can be related to the production centre of Pfaffenhofen (fig. 10, 1-4). They may be the products of a potter using the 'poinçons' of *Helenius* of Westerndorf. According to H. J. Kellner the mass production of the Pfaffenhofen ware began after AD 233 (Christlein et al. 1976: 79), and it lasted presumably until AD 259/260. The proportion of Pfaffenhofen within the Pannonian finds is usually small (0,4% in our case) (Horváth 2003: 155). Although the import from Pfaffenhofen partly replaced the lost import from Rheinzabern, even their combined ratio (together with the late one of Rheinzabern) is only 1% of the total material. This drastic import decline in the fourth-sixth decade of the 3rd century can be linked to the weakening of the commercial relations, stagnation, decrease in purchasing power, and the deterioration in the standard of living of the urban population living in border zones (Genser 1986: 774).

Four pieces can be attributed to the workshops of *Margum/Viminacium* (fig. 10, 5-7). L. Nagy called attention to the presence of the pottery of these workshops in Aquincum (1945). Thanks to the research of Lj. Bjelajac (1990: 198) 290 types of the decorative motifs of the Moesian manufactories are recorded today. Primarily, these workshops produced for Moesian and Dacian markets; however, their ware occasionally arrived in Pannonia too (Gabler 1991: 140, 194; Gabler 2002: 233, 241). Based on the excavations of *Singidunum*, the end of Hadrian's reign and the reign of Antoninus Pius can be added the import of Rheinzabern in the Severan time, in the period of the economic prosperity of Pannonia when dating Moesian ware (Bjelajac 1990: 200) – broadly the decades suggested by L. Nagy.

Two pieces of the ARS C 1 ware can also be found among the finds of the Folyamör Street (Hayes 50 A) (fig. 11, 1-2).

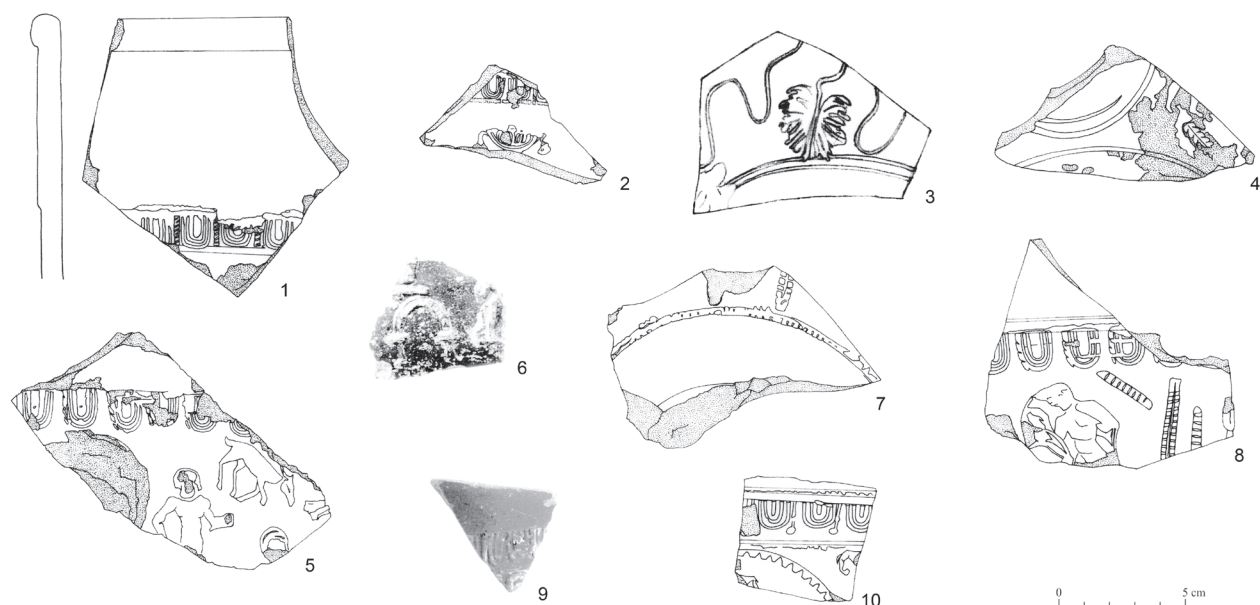


Fig. 9. Westerndorf Samian ware from the building (Drawings by Zs. Ba).

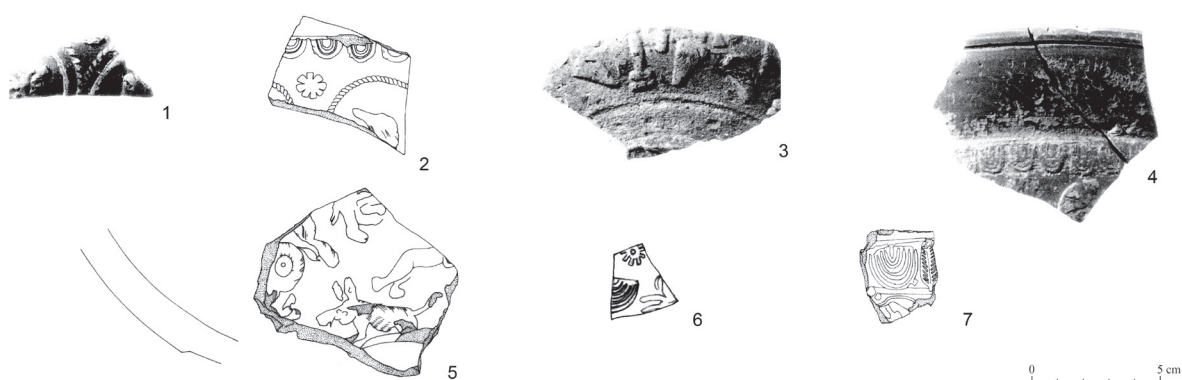


Fig. 10. 1-4. Samian ware finds imported from Pfaffenhofen; 5-7. Samian ware imported from Moesia from the Folyamőr street nr. 14-16 (Drawings by Zs. Ba).

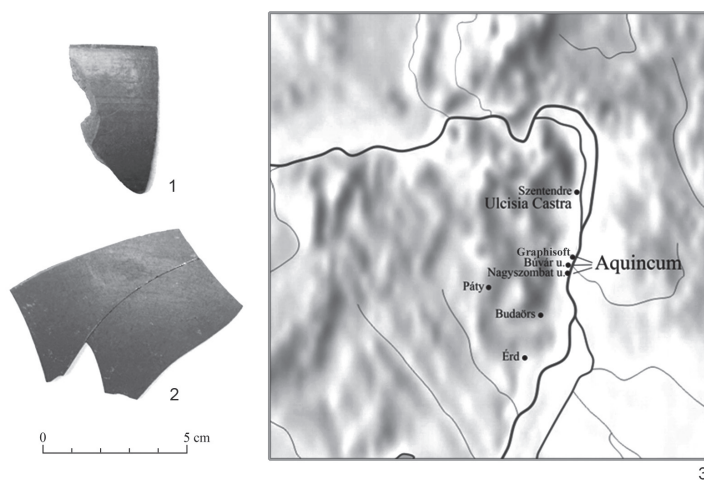


Fig. 11. 1-2. North African Red Slip Ware from the Folyamőr street (BTM.98.13.31, BTM.98.36.2330); 3. Distribution of North African pottery in the area of Aquincum (Photos by P. Magyar-Hárshegyi, map by D. Gabler).

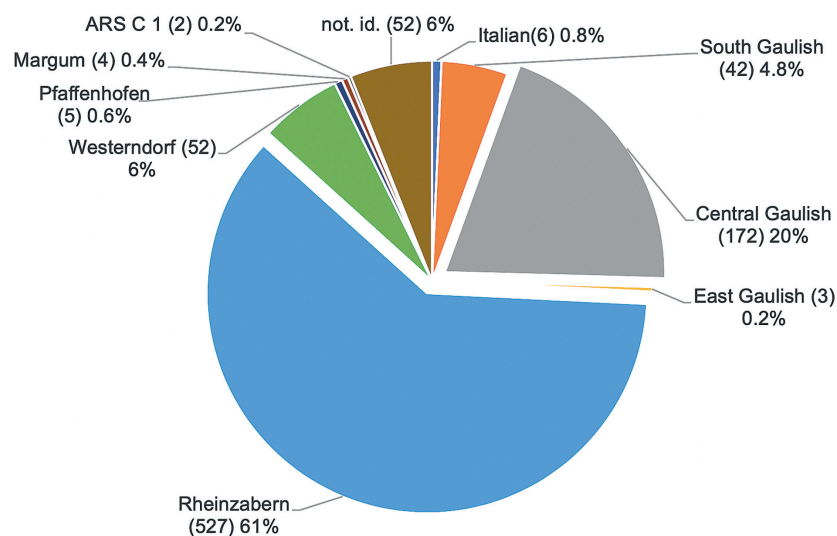


Fig. 12. Samian Ware finds of the Folyamőr street nr.14-16 (nr. of fragments).

This form can be dated to the middle of the 3rd century or before the middle of the 3rd century (Heimerl 2014: 28). North African pottery usually appears in *Aquincum* (Gabler 2002: 234, 241, no. 70; Lebegyev and Márton 2003: 154, fig. 15.9) in the second half of the 3rd century; a more significant import can only be observed from the end of the production of the western Samian ware workshops. Potteries of similar forms came to light in the nearby village of Páty (Gabler 2007: 259, fig.6.2.). Central Tunisian pottery workshops transported their wares primarily to Italy and the eastern provinces. In a pit in Intercisa, an ARS C 1 type dish was found together with a coin of Severus Alexander (Gabler 1988: 13). In Aquincum 3rd century North-African red slip ware came to light in the southern part of the canabae, in the nearby Búvár Street, from the Viziváros (Water town) (Gabler 2012b: 128) and in the settlement of Budaörs so far (Gabler 2012a: 443-445). Their import proves that Danubian provinces, thus Pannonia too, were closely connected to the Mediterranean region in the first half of the 3rd century, and even in the 4th century (**fig. 11, 3**). To sum up, the major part of the Samian ware found in the Folyamőr street luxurious building was imported from Rheinzabern in the Severan age. The earlier Italian and South Gaulish Samian ware belong to the Flavian fort preceding the luxurious building complex (**fig. 12**).

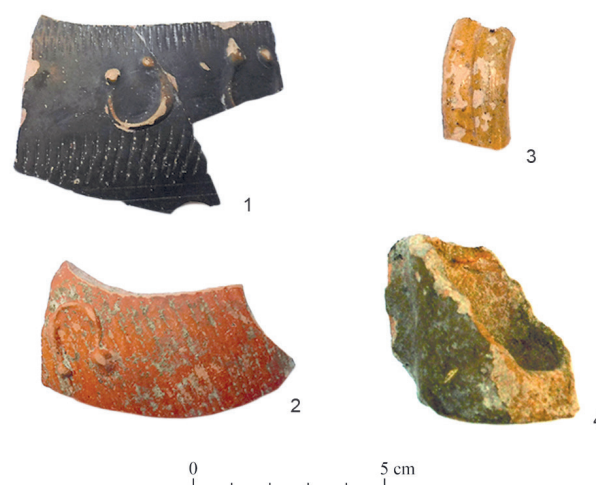


Fig. 13. 1. Imported 'rätische Ware' beaker, second half of the 2nd c. AD (BTM 98.36.2962); 2. Beaker, local production 3rd c. AD (BTM 98.36.2950); 3. Handle fragment of an imported lead-glazed vessel (kantharos?) (BTM 98.36.162); 4. Fragment of a small jar with a handle (?) (BTM 98.36.3105). (photos by P. Magyar-Hárshegyi)

4. Other imported pottery and their local imitations

Both imported (**fig. 13, 1**) and locally made imitations of beakers (**fig. 13, 2**) of 'rätische Ware' (Drexel 1911) were found among the finds of the building complex, dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD (Rikker et al. 2016: 651-652; Varga 2016: 679).

Only one handle fragment of a yellow lead-glazed vessel (perhaps a kantharos?) was found and could be dated to the 1st-2nd century AD (Cvjetičanin 2001: 12-13, 99) (**fig. 13, 3**). Its context was not clear, so it cannot be decided if this sherd

belonged to the 'auxiliary fort period' or to the first phase of the luxurious building. Six pieces of lead-glazed pottery dated to the 3rd-4th century AD were found, including an interesting small jar with the part of its handle (**fig. 13, 4**). One of the *mortaria* bears a red slip under the dark green lead-glaze (inv.no. BTM.98.36.1929.). These lead-glazed vessels were used in the last period of the building, together with the locally made jugs with trefoil rim (**fig. 17, 6**) and tall grey 'Faltenbecher' beakers. These vessels were local productions (Hárshegyi and Ottományi 2013: 489-499).

5. Local pottery

Most of the 16 lamp fragments bear red slip and belong to the Loeschcke X-type, hence could be dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD (**fig. 14**). A lamp fragment with two remained nozzles and trace of smut was also found (inv. no. BTM.98.36.270.). All of these were produced in the pottery workshops of *Aquincum* according to their paste (Vámos 2014: 62-66; 124-126; 139; 143-144).

42 pieces of Pannonische Glanztonware (PGW) could be grouped here (**fig. 14**) and some of them could surely be the production of the so-called 'Lágymányos workshop' (Nagy 2017: 21-23) (**fig. 16**). The area of the modern day Lágymányos is situated 8 km southward from the territory of the *canabae legionis*. These fragments could be dated to the end of the 1st century-first decades of the 2nd century AD. The contexts of the finds from the Folyamőr site (like 'the *fossa*', 'under the mosaics', 'from the drains') also suggest that this

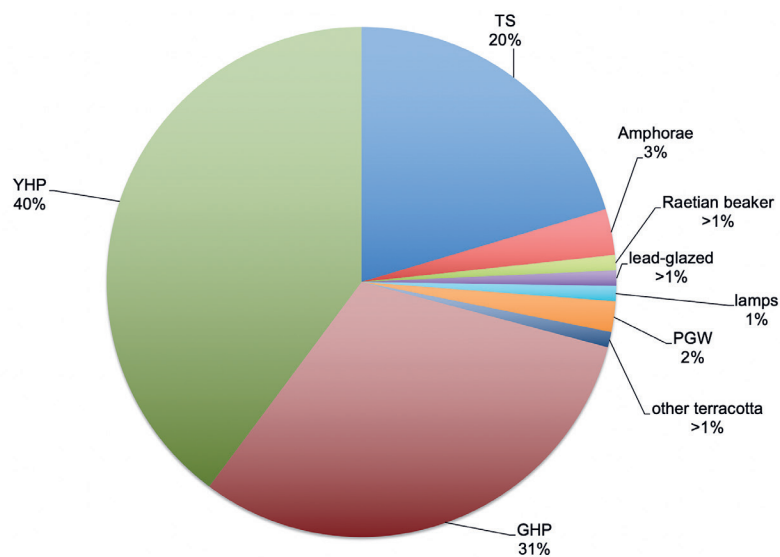
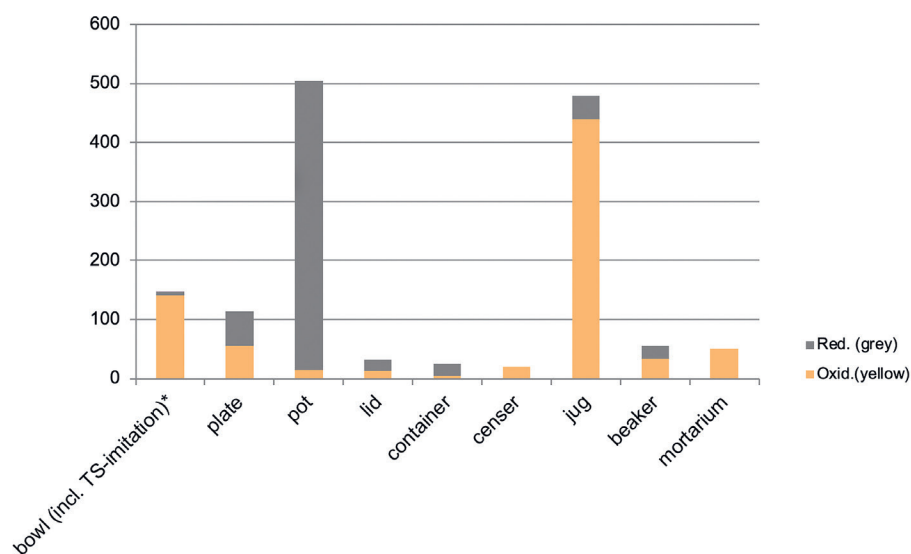


Fig. 14. Proportions of the different pottery types from the luxurious building (1925 frags.)

(TS - *terra sigillata*; PGW - Pannonische Glanztonware; GHP - local reduction fired coarse ware; YHP - local oxidized household ware)



number of pieces	bowl (including TS-imitation)	plate	pot	lid	container	censer	jug	beaker	mortarium
Oxidized household ware (yellow)	140	56	14	12	5	19	440	34	50
Reduction fired coarse ware (grey)	8	57	491	19	20		38	22	

Fig. 15. Proportions of the kitchen and coarse ware finds from the luxurious buildings.

ware, which presented 2% of the finds, was in use mainly in the period of the auxiliary fort.

770 pieces of oxidized ware (including the red-painted, red-slipped and marbled wares) were studied, which means 40% of the household pottery came to light from the building complex (YHP) (figs. 14-15). Jugs (440) and bowls (140) were the most numerous finds among the other forms, but plates (56) and *mortaria* (50) can be mentioned too. These wares were produced in local workshops from the 1st century AD onward (Vámos 2014: 157-159; Nagy 2018). The first production centres in the 1st century AD were the military workshops, operated by the craftsmen of the *legio*. The productivity of these workshops started to decline around AD 120 and the production was probably finished around 150/160 AD (fig. 17, 3). Very good examples for the long-living forms produced in Aquincum are the basins and the imitations of Pompei red ware plates (50) (fig. 17, 1-2). Later workshops – more southward from the legionary fortress of Aquincum started the production in the late 2nd century AD and were probably in use until to the end of the 3rd /beginning of the 4th century AD (Vámos 2014: 132-154).

The 655 pieces of local plain grey reduction fired coarse ware presented 31% of the finds (GHP) (fig. 14). The most numerous forms were the pots for cooking and/or storing (491), and plates (57) (fig. 17, 4-5). The plain oxidized ware, the lamps, vessels with applied and relief decoration, and the plain grey ware were manufactured in the same local workshops (Vámos 2014: 68-126).

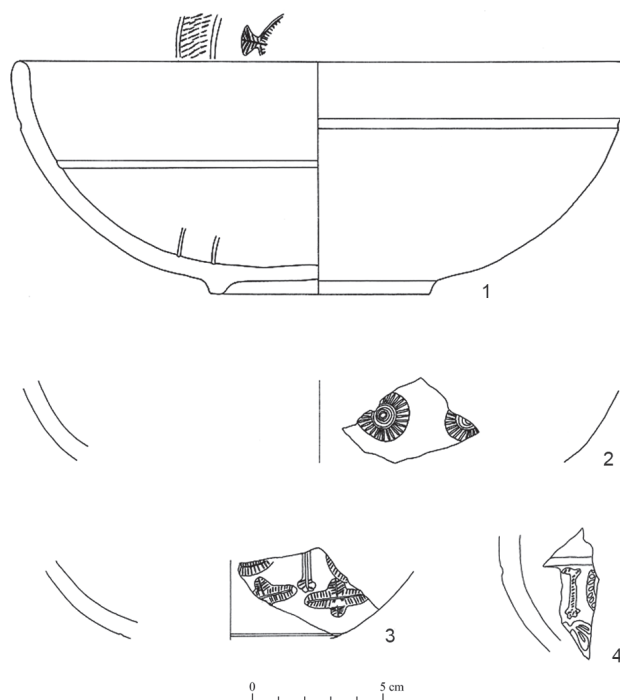


Fig. 16. Fragments of 'Pannonische Glanztonware' produced in the Lágymányos workshop (98.36.3609; 2337; 2338; 2365) (A. Nagy).



Fig. 17. 1-2. Basin (BTM 98.36.2148) and imitation of Pompei red ware (BTM 98.36.199) from the auxiliary fort period; 3. Jug with red slip (BTM 98.36.2246) dated to the 2nd-3rd c. AD; 4-5. Coarse pottery from the south eastern part of the building (BTM 98.36.3960, 3962.); 6. Jug with trefoil rim dated to the 3rd c. AD. from the western part of the luxurious building (BTM 98.36.160). (Photos by P. Magyar-Hárshegyi)



Fig. 18. 1. Terracotta t-joint from the western part of the luxurious building (BTM 98.36.2097) (Photo by Péter Komjáthy); 2. Fragment of a terracotta mask (?) from the eastern part of the luxurious building (BTM 98.36.2037). (Photo by P. Magyar-Hárshegyi)

6. Other terracotta objects

A terracotta object seems to be a T-joint and was found in the south-eastern part of the villa (**fig. 18, 1**). It has dimensions of 11,6x13,8 cm. This wheelmade item could be used in connection with the heating system or with the sewer of the building.

A fragment of a unique terracotta mask(?) or a piece of a sculpture with the outline of a human eye (5x4,5 cm) with a hole for the pupil (**fig. 18, 2**) and another one of a grey facepot (7,8x6 cm) with the representation of a human nose (inv. no. BTM.98.36.2487.) should also be mentioned. None of these items could be dated more precisely.

7. Concluding remarks

We should keep in mind that these finds can only draw a partial picture of the pottery consumption of the owners and tenants of this luxurious building complex, since pottery remained on the site mainly by levelling again-and-again before the next building activity. Part of the used pottery could have been dropped into external dumps and most probably – because of its vicinity – into the streams of the Danube in the heyday of this luxurious complex.

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